

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 7. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1816.

[Vol. 30.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
AS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY  
F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or  
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

OLD IRON-SIDES



TAVERN.

Elijah Noble

Has opened a Tavern in those extensive and commodious buildings on Short-Street, Lexington, Kentucky, formerly occupied by Mr. WILLIAM T. BANTON and Mr. PRENTISS, as Boarding Houses, which he has connected together, and where he proposes

To Entertain Travellers,  
And his Fellow-Citizens generally, who call on him, in a style equal to any which can be obtained in the Western Country.—Travellers may be accommodated, without being disturbed by the noise and bustle, usually incident to a Tavern; and

Private Parties,  
Will meet with no interruption from strangers.—His Liquors will be excellent, and his Table always spread with the choicest Vittals of each successive season.

His Stable will contain about sixty Horses—it will be under the direction and care of Mr. F. BALENGER, whose attention will be entirely confined to the Stable. Lexington, January 22, 1816



Change of  
Position.

Charles Cummins,

Ladies & Gentlemen's Hair Cutter, Wig maker, &c. Grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has received from the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, begs leave to inform them, that for their convenience he has removed from Limestone-street, to the new frame next door to Capt. Postlethwait's Inn, Main-street, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he continues to cut hair in the newest fashions, so as to correspond with the countenance. Shaving as usual, by tender strokes of art.

His fac similes (or wigs) are constantly made to order in such manner the most discerning eye cannot discover them from the natural hair. Ladies hair work of every description done at the shortest notice.

He has on hand for sale at the Philadelphia retail prices every article for the gentleman's toilet, among which is a large assortment of superfine razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser, exchanged if not found to answer the express purpose, soaps of every kind, wash balls, combs, tooth brushes, and tooth powder, tweezers, razor strops, shaving brushes and boxes, neck cushions, suspenders, hair brushes, clothes brushes, lavender water, eau de cologne, oil antique, pomatum, hair powder and Dominos segars of the first quality, M'Quie's chewing tobacco, &c. &c.

Razors left at his shop to be repaired will receive his personal attention.

Jan. 8, 1816. 5-1f

State of Kentucky,  
JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, SC.

OCTOBER TERM, 1815.

William Henderson's Heirs, for  
Samuel H. Woodson, COMPLAINANT,  
Against

Daniel Gaines, and others, DEFENDANTS,  
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants, by their counsel, and the defendants, the unknown heirs of Daniel Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on motion of the complainants, it is ordered, that they do appear here before the Judges of our Jessamine circuit court, at the court-house in Nicholasville, on the 3d Moday in April next, it being the first day of our succeeding term, and file their answer to the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed against them: and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, agreeably to law.

A copy, Attest,  
JNO. C. WALKER, D. C. J. C. C.

The aforesaid unknown heirs of Daniel Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison, are hereby notified, that I will attend at the Tavern of Robert Miller, in the town of Richmond, Madison County, state of Kentucky, on Saturday the 9th day of March next, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. to take the deposition of Thomas Townsend, and others, to be read as evidence in the above suit in chancery.

SAMUEL H. WOODSON.  
January 23, 1816. 4-8w

Notice.

THERE will be wanted during the Winter and Spring, at SANDERS, a thriving little Village, two and a half miles N. W. of Lexington, a constant supply of

Corn Meal, Lard, Bacon, Butter &c. for which, COTTON YARN, of the best quality will be given, at as low a price as it can be had in the state.

LEWIS SANDERS.

Sanders, 12th January, 1816. 5-1f

N. B. I will give One Dollar per gallon for Cow or Horse-foot OIL.

L. S.

Wanted to Hire,

2 FEMALE SERVANT—Inquire of  
THE PRINTER.

January 20. 6-4

## Lexington Library.

### FORFEITURES.

The following resolution passed the Board of Directors January 12, 1816.

RESOLVED, That the Directors will proceed to forfeit the shares of all the Shareholders who may be in arrears to the Library, for three semi-annual contributions, unless within three months from the date hereof, the said Shareholders shall have paid up all their dues."

Shareholders in arrears, and the balance due by each, may be seen at the Library.

By order THOMAS M. PRENTISS, Librarian, January 20, 1816. 4-

## A Bargain.

### FOR SALE,

#### The Confectionary Store,

KNOWN by the name of John D. Duncan, on Mill-Street, Lexington.—It will be sold either by wholesale or retail, or by lots, suitable to purchasers Country Merchants may be provided with

Sugar Plumbs, Almonds, Candies, Toys, Glass Jars, Cordials, Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, &c.

On very moderate terms.

Should not the Store be disposed of before the 12th of next February, then it will be sold by lots at Public Auction.

The House is to be rented, and possession will be given immediately after the sale of the store.

January 20, 1816. 4-1f

## Robert A. Gatewood

Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of

## Merchandise,

Is his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Weir's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.

January 18, 1816.

## Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

On Tuesday the 13th February next, At the house of Margaret Craig, on the Card's road, two miles from Lexington,

Horses, Milch Cows and Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Household & Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Fodder, Hay, Farming Utensils, an excellent 8-day Clock, a large Cupboard, chest of Drawers, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, if fair—if not, the next fair day.

ROBERT A. GATEWOOD,  
MARGARET CRAIG

January 25, 1816. 4-1f

Six months credit will be given for all sums above Five Dollars, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. For all sums under, Cash in hand.

Also, the FARM will be rented for the present year.

R. A. GATEWOOD

## Bartlett & Cox,

### COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.

48—  
New-Orleans, 5th Nov. 1815.

## The Subscribers

Have just received and now offer for sale, at a small advance for Cash, or on a short credit,

### A QUANTITY OF

Coffee, Sugar, Queens' Ware, Rice, Copperas & Logwood.

And a small assortment of

### DRI Goods,

By wholesale, or in such quantities as may suit pur-chasers. They also have a number of SADDLES, BRIDLES, and other articles of Saddlery, which they will barter for good WHISKEY.

AYRES & MOODY.

Lexington, Nov. 25, 1815. 48-1f

## Downing & Grant

Have just received from Philadelphia and Balti-more, and are now opening at their store on

South-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-streets) Lexington,

### A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Ginger, Mace, Allspice, Black Pepper, Cayenne, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mustard, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Brimstone, WINE, BRANDY, JAMAICA SPIRITS, WHISKEY.

Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty

Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms, &c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for Cash.

House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing done as usual.

They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lexington.

Nov. 25, 1815. 48-1f

### THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just opened a large and elegant assortment of

### FASHIONABLE

MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE for the present and approaching

season, at his store opposite the Printing

Office of the Kentucky Gazette, carefully selected by himself, which he is determined to

sell on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or

retail, for Cash.

LEWIS SANDERS.

12th January, 1816. 5-1f

N. B. I will give One Dollar per gallon for Cow or Horse-foot OIL.

L. S.

Wanted to Hire,

2 FEMALE SERVANT—Inquire of

THE PRINTER.

January 20.

6-4

## LATEST IMPORTED GOODS.

100 Crates well assorted QUEENS WARE

20 ditto and boxes elegant LUSTRE WARE

20 Tiers,

20 half Tiers,

50 Barrels and

100 Kegs,

80 Bags very Green COFFEE

20 Barrels ditto ditto

18 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,

100 Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS, superior

quality

Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeachy

Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms

by the package, at Philadelphia, New-York &

Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extremely

low added—by application to

J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.

December 25th, 1815. 52

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

On Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Savan-

na, Charleston and Pittsburgh,

For sale—apply as above.

James Garrison,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Apothecary and Druggist,

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and physi-

cians and all dealers in his line, that he has, and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of

Fresh Brugs and Medicines;

Also, a large supply of

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Phila-delphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of

Carriage expenses, excepted, or on the dit-

dit, viz.

Aloes Sact

Antimony

Aniseed

B

TREATY

Between France and the Allied Powers, concluded at Paris, on the 20th Nov. 1815.

In the name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity!

The Allied Powers, having, by their united efforts, and by the success of their arms, preserved France and Europe from the destruction with which they were menaced by the last attempts of Napoleon Bonaparte, and by the revolutionary system reproduced in France in support of said attempts:

Participating with his most Christian majesty in a wish to consolidate, by the inviolable preservation of the royal authority, and the restoration of the constitutional charter to its full vigor, the order of things happily re-established in France, as well as to restore the relations of confidence and reciprocal good will between France and the surrounding nations, which the unhappy effects of the revolution, and the spirit of conquest have so long interrupted;

Persuaded that this last object can only be accomplished by an arrangement adequate to insure just indemnity for the past, and a solid guarantee for the future:

Have taken into consideration, in concert with his majesty the king of France, the means of realizing this arrangement: and having acknowledged that the indemnity due to the powers can neither be wholly territorial or pecuniary, without interfering in some degree with the essential interests of France, and that it would be most expedient to combine the objects proposed, in order to avoid these two inconveniences; their imperial and royal majesties have adopted this basis for their actual negotiations; and being mutually convinced of the necessity of preserving for a determinate period, in the frontier provinces of France, a certain number of allied troops, they have agreed to combine the different dispositions founded upon this basis, in a definitive treaty.

To this end, and for this purpose, his majesty the king of France and Navarre, of the one part; and his majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, for himself and his allies, of the other part, have named their plenipotentiaries, to discuss, conclude and sign the said definitive treaty, to wit:

Here follows the names and qualities of the Plenipotentiaries

Art. I. The frontiers of France shall remain as they were in 1790, with the exception of the modification of both parties, which are indicated in the present article.

1. On the frontiers of the north, the line of demarcation shall remain such as the Treaty of Paris had fixed it until it reaches opposite to Quiévrain; from thence it shall follow the ancient limits of the Belgic provinces, of the former Bishopric of Liege, and the Duchy of Rouvroy, such as it existed in 1790; leaving the enclosed territories of Phalsbourg and Mariembourg, together with the places by that name, and the whole Duchy of Bouillon, without the frontiers of France; from Villas near Orléans, on the confines of the Department of Ardennes and the grand Duchy of Luxembourg as far as Porle, upon the causeway, which leads from Thionville to Fives; the line shall remain such as it was designated by the Treaty of Paris. From Porle it will pass by Lausdorf, Walerich, Schardorf, Nicdevaling, Peltweil, all which places, with their liberties (franchises) remain to France, as far as Houwe, and from thence shall follow the ancient boundaries of the country of Sarrebrück, leaving Sance-Louis and the course of the Sarre, with the places situated to the right of the line above designated, and their liberties without the limits of France. From the boundaries of Sarrebrück the line of demarcation shall be the same which now separates from Germany the Departments of the Moselle and the Lower Rhine, as far as Lauter, which shall hereafter be the frontiers until where it empties into the Rhine. The whole of the territory on the left bank of the Lauter, including Landau, shall compose part of Germany; nevertheless the town of Weissenburg, through which that river flows, shall remain entire to France, with a small portion of territory on the left bank, not to exceed one thousand toises, and which shall be more particularly determined by the commissioners who are to run the boundary line.

2. From the mouth of the Lauter, along the departments of the Lower and Upper Rhine, from Doubs and Jura as far as the Caution du Vaud, the frontiers shall remain as they were fixed by the treaty of Paris. The bed or course of the Rhine shall form the demarcation between France and the states of Germany; but the right to the islands therein, such as the same shall hereafter be decided upon, on a new survey of the course of said river, shall remain immovable, whatever changes the course of said river may undergo in the lapse of time. Commissioners shall be appointed on both sides by the high contracting parties within the term of three months, for the purpose of proceeding to the said survey. The one half of the bridge between Strasbourg and Kehl shall belong to France, and the other half to the Grand Duchy of Baden.

3. To establish direct communication between the Canton of Geneva and Switzerland, that part of the county of Gex, bounded to the east by Lake Leman, to the south by the territory of Canton of Geneva, to the north by the Canton of Vaux, and to the west by the course of the Verseix, and by a line which includes the districts of Conex Bozey, and Meyrin, leaving the district of Forney to France, shall be ceded to the Helvetic confederacy, in order to be united to the Canton of Geneva. The line of French Custom Houses shall be placed to the west of Jura, so as to exclude the whole county of Gex without the line.

4. From the frontiers of the Canton of Geneva as far as the Mediterranean, the line of demarcation shall be that which in 1790 separated France from Savoy and the county of Nice. The relations which the Treaty of Paris of 1814 had re-established between France and the principality of Monaco shall cease forever; and the same relations shall continue between that principality and his Majesty the king of Sardinia.

5. All the territories and districts included within the French territory, such as they have been determined by the present article, shall remain united to France.

6. The high contracting parties, within three months after the signing of the present treaty, shall appoint Commissioners for the purpose of regulating whatever may have relation to the boundaries of countries on either side; and on the completion of their labors, maps shall be drawn and boundary marks placed, to shew the respective limits.

Art. II. The places and districts which, according to the preceding article, shall no longer compose a part of the French territory, shall remain at the disposition of the allied powers, under the terms fixed by the 9th article of the military convention annexed to the present treaty; and his majesty the king of France, for himself, his heirs and successors,

perpetually renounces the rights of sovereignty and property which he hath hitherto exercised over the aforesaid places and districts.

Art. III. The fortification of Huninguen having been constantly an object of uneasiness to the town of Basle, the high contracting parties, in order to give to the Helvetic confederation a new proof of their good will and solicitude, have agreed between each other to demolish the fortifications of Huninguen; and the French government, from the same motives, stipulates, that they shall never be re-built, and not replaced by other fortifications at a distance less than three leagues from the town of Basle. The neutrality of Switzerland shall be extended to the territory which is to the north of a line to be drawn from Urtig, including that city, to the south of the lake of Aneey, by Faverge, as far as Locheraine, and from thence to the lake of Bronger and the Rhone, in the same manner that it was extended to the provinces of Chablais and Faucongy, by the 92d article of the final act of the congress of Vienna.

Art. IV. The pecuniary indemnity to be furnished by France to the allied powers is fixed at the sum of seven hundred millions of Francs. The mode, terms, and guarantee of the payment of said sum, shall be regulated by a particular convention, which shall have the same force and validity as if it were formally inserted in the present treaty.

Art. V. The state of quiet and ferment to which France, after so many violent shocks, and more especially since the last catastrophe, notwithstanding the paternal intentions of the king, and the advantages assured by the constitutional charter to all classes of her subjects, must necessarily be subjected, requiring for the security of the neighboring states, measures of precaution and temporary guarantees, the occupation, for a certain time, of the military positions along the frontiers of France, by a corps of the allied troops, has been judged indispensable; under the express reservation that such occupancy shall in no wise tend to prejudice the sovereignty of His Most Christian Majesty, nor the state of possession, such as it is recognized and confirmed by the present treaty. The number of those troops shall not exceed 15,000 men. The commandant in chief of this army to be appointed by the allied powers. The corps of the army shall occupy the places of Claude, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Cambrai, Le Quesnoy, Moubrue, Landrecies, Ayvres, Roeroy, Givet and Charlemont, Mezieres, Sedan, Montmedy, Thionville, Longwy, Bitch and the *tête de pont* of fort Louis. France having to furnish subsistence for the army destined to this service, every thing that has relation thereto will be regulated by a particular convention.

This convention, which shall be of the same force and validity as if it were verbally inserted in the present Treaty, will in like manner, regulate the relations of the army of occupation with the civil and military authority of the country. The maximum of the duration of such military occupancy, is fixed at five years. It may terminate before that time, if at the expiration of three years, the allied Sovereigns in concert with his majesty the king of France, after having maturely examined the situation, the reciprocal interests and the progress which the re-establishment of civil order shall have made in France, shall unite in acknowledging that the motives which led them to the adoption of these measures have ceased to exist. But whatever may be the result of their deliberations, all the places and positions occupied by the allied troops, shall, at the expiration of the term of five years, be evacuated without any further delay, and restored to his most Catholic Majesty, his heirs and successors.

Art. VI. The foreign troops, exclusive of those which shall compose a part of the army of occupation, shall evacuate the French territory within the period fixed by the 9th Art. of the military convention annexed to the present treaty.

Art. VII. In all countries where the Sovereignty is transferred, either by virtue of the present treaty or arrangements that are to be made in consequence thereof, the inhabitants natives as well as strangers of what condition and nation soever they may be, shall be allowed the space of six years to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications hereof, to dispose of their property if they see fit and remove to such country as they may choose.

Art. VIII. All the dispositions of the treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, relative to countries ceded by this treaty, shall equally apply to the different territories and districts ceded by this treaty.

Art. IX. The high contracting parties having taken into consideration the different claims arising from the non-execution of the 19th article of the treaty of May 30, 1814, as well as the additional articles to said treaty signed between Great Britain and France, desiring to render more efficacious the dispositions contained in the said articles and having for that purpose determined by two separate conventions the measures to be executed by both powers for the complete execution of the aforementioned articles, the aforementioned conventions such as annexed to the present treaty shall have the same force and validity as if the same were herein inserted verbatim.

Art. X. All prisoners made during hostilities as well as all hostages that have been given or detained, shall be restored with the shortest possible delay together with all prisoners made anterior to the treaty of the 3d May, 1814, and which have not yet been restored.

Art. XI. The treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, and the last act of the congress of Vienna of the 9th of June, 1815, are confirmed and shall be maintained in all their parts, which have not been modified by the provisions of the present treaty.

Art. XII. The present treaty with the conventions hereto annexed shall be ratified in a single act and the ratifications thereto exchanged within two months or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same and hereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris the 20th of November, in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(Signed) RICHELIEU, MESTERNICH, WESENBERG.

Latest from France.

New York, January 24.

By the fast sailing schooner Maria, captain Copeland, which arrived at this port last evening, in 50 days from Bordeaux, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of Paris papers to the 15th December, containing London dates to the tenth of the same month; and Bordeaux papers to the 19th—The trial of Marshal Ney was closed on the 6th and he was shot on the 7th of December. At the close of the trial, the Marshal observed—Gentlemen—I am a Frenchman, and I will die as one. They have not been willing to hear my defenders; I thank them for what they have done for me, and for what they may still do; but I prefer not being defended at all.

to be imperfectly defended; I will do as M. Bellart spoke to prevent further delays.

The Chancellor—Defenders, you may use every argument, except such as the Chamber has interdicted.

The Marshal—Since the Chamber will not hear — (mes moyens) I forbid my advocates to add any thing; the chamber will judge me as they think proper.

The final Requisition was then read.

The President addressing the Accused—Accused have you any observation to make on the requisition?

The Marshal—Nothing at all my Lord.

The witness ordered the accused to retire, as well as the witnesses and the auditory.

At five o'clock, we left the Chamber Sitting for deliberation.

EXTRACTS FROM MARSHAL NEY'S TRIAL.

Chamber of Peers, Dec 4

The lord chancellor caused a marching order of the count De la Gouettiere, to be read. The accuser recognized it; and declared that it had been sent to him by general Bertrand, but that it had been changed during the day.

Q. Why did you make to the soldiers promises of augmentation of pay and rations?

J. It was in consequence of the orders of Bonaparte: who had adopted a system of well treating the soldiers in all cases, where it was necessary to rely on their fidelity.

Q. Did you give orders to arrest a number of officers?

J. Some days after, Bonaparte made me sign such an order, which was never executed; and I appealed to my old companions in arms, if ever resorted to any measure of this nature.

Q. Were there any disorders committed at Lons Le Saulnier, after the proclamation was read?

J. No — There was not a pane of glass broken: I offered to pay, out of my own pocket, the damages in the presence of a number of officers, assembled in a coffee-house: but it did not depend on me to arrest the effervescent of the peasants and people.

Q. Did you write to the duke of Bassano at Paris?

J. Yes:—By order of Bertrand, to announce to him, that persons and property should be respected and that it was not necessary to shed a drop of blood, to effect a revolution, in which I was persuaded, Bonaparte was seconded by the principal powers in Europe.

[Here terminates the interrogatory of marshal Ney in the course of which he often displayed energy; and always assurance. We will now state, with the same precision, the dispositions of witnesses, preserving the dialogue form, which enables us to give almost the exact expressions.]

M. De Duris—I persist in the statement which I have made in writing. Tuesday the 7th Marshal Ney was admitted into the King's private cabinet, about quarter past 11—and after an exchange of professions of confidence on the part of the king, and of fidelity on that of the marshal, the latter kissed his majesty's hand, and gave him his word, that he would bring back Bonaparte dead or alive.

The Chancellor, to the accused.—Have you any observations to make?

The marshal—I believe as I have declared, to have said to the king that the act of Bonaparte was that of a mad man, and that he was sure all the troops would cry *à vive l'empereur*.

The Witness replied, that this was the sense of a part of the general's conversation.

Marshal Ney.—What general Lecourbe (an estimable officer) is made to relate, is impossible. Until my arrival at Lons Le Saulnier and even to the 14th, I gave no orders relative to the march and disposition of the troops.

These orders were given, either directly by the minister of war, or by general Bourmont, who was authorized to give them.

hier would give me further funds, if I wanted them. I set out the 14th in the morning for Bourg where I did not find gen. Gauthier, who had been carried away by his regiment, which had marched to join Bonaparte. An officer, whose good disposition I was acquainted with, advised me not to proceed any farther; saying, that everything was finished. Notwithstanding this advice I proceeded to Macon, where a gendarme informed me that I was going to be arrested—I walked 3 leagues, and proceeded to the first post house to obtain horses to carry me to Lons Le Saulnier. I encountered on the road a number of troops, who were going to join Bonaparte, and were crying *à vive l'empereur*. Upon arriving at Lons Le Saulnier, I learnt that marshal Ney had departed, after having published his proclamation.

The Chancellor to the marshal.—What was your design in thus sending an emissary to watch Bonaparte—you knew that you could then resist him?

The Marshal.—The events of the night of the 15th and 16th March, had not then taken place. It was necessary for me to be informed of the march, and the means of the enemy I had to encounter.

M. De Faverney.—During the days of the 10th, 11th & 12th of March, I satisfied myself of the good disposition of the guards d'honneur, which I commanded. The 13th, I applied to M. general Bourmont, who refused to give me orders, and sent me to the marshal. He last told me that troops should not be sent to him at Lons Le Saulnier, which was not a military position.—Upon the observation which I made to the marshal, that the country national guards were not so well disposed as those of the cities—he told me that the national guard should stay at home to maintain order; and that there was no need in the ranks of *sapeurs* (*pleuruchers*). The 15th, I saw the generals Bourmont and Lecourbe pass—the latter told me, that things had been long ago fixed, and had been concluded three months since, between marshal Ney and many others.

Marshal Ney.—Without doubt you were yourself well disposed, colonel; but at that period you could not be certain of embodying even three men. As to the words you impute to general Lecourbe, either you or he have misunderstood me—I said merely that for three months past, every thing appeared arranged with the foreign powers.

Witness—I had the word of a considerable part of the guard de corps, to the number of 100, and of many other well disposed persons.

As to the expression of general Lecourbe, M. de Bourmont, who was present, can attest it.

M. Berryer—Can you remember any thing else of the conversation of gen. Lecourbe?

Witness—General Lecourbe told me, he ran great hazards—ut that marshal Ney had as

him, that he should speak with firmness to Napoleon; that he must change his oppressive system. Having testified to general Lecourbe my astonishment at his wearing the tri coloured cockade, he replied—What would you do, if the soldiers would not fight? Yet, added the general, if I had commanded them they would have done their duty.

M. Bellart.—This general did not tell you that marshal Ney had disposed of the troops in a manner to aid the plan of Bonaparte: that this was for him, but *child's play*, and that he was sure all the troops would cry *à vive l'empereur*.

The Witness replied, that this was the sense of a part of the general's conversation.

Marshal Ney.—What general Lecourbe (an estimable officer) is made to relate, is impossible. Until my arrival at Lons Le Saulnier and even to the 14th, I gave no orders relative to the march and disposition of the troops.

These orders were given, either directly by the minister of war, or by general Bourmont, who was authorized to give them.

Messenger Office, 1 o'clock, A. M.

December 7.

From five o'clock the Chamber remained in deliberation upon the judgment, and at a quarter past twelve, they decided by a majority that Marshal Ney was guilty of High Treason against the State—131 voices condemned him to death, and 29 voted for banishment. The Marshal was not present at the time the verdict was delivered. We had thought he could not have been shot, but it appears there is a law that can shoot him, as has been proved by an able lawyer present.

The Marshal is to be shot to-morrow (this day).

Paris, December 8.—The following are the principal details subsequent to the judgment of Marshal Ney. We decline offering any comments and merely state facts.

The Marshal on entering his chamber, at the time the court was deliberating on his sentence, appeared highly animated and supported by the strongest resolution. He embraced his council (M. Berryer) who said to the Marshal—“You would have it so?”—“Well my dear friend,” answered the Marshal, “it is finished—we shall see each other in another world.” He then asked to dine, and eat with a great appetite—he noticed a small knife lying on the table, which on finding it attracted attention, and caused uneasiness to the persons appointed to guard him; do you think, said he, on looking at them, that I fear death; and instantly threw the knife far from him. After dinner the Marshal smoked a cigar, and then threw himself on the bed, where he slept quietly for two hours.

According to the terms of the process, the Chevalier Cauchy read the sentence to the Marshal, who asked for the consolation of religion, and expressed a desire to be assisted by M. Pierre, a relation of the Cardinal of Bernis, and Curate of St. Sulpice. The estimable cleric hastened to him—they passed the night together; the Marshal still

# Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY FEBRUARY 12.

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

FROM FRANKFORT.

The University bill, has passed the house of Representatives 47—14—and is now before the Senate. The Silver and Gold Independent Bank bill, passed the house of Representatives by a large majority—its fate in the Senate, is unknown, the vote for its second reading there passing by yeas and nays, 16 to 14.

## CONGRESS.

**THE SENATE.**—Mr. Bibb, of Georgia, has submitted a resolution for amending the Constitution, so as to reduce the term of U. S. Senators to three years, and an early day is set apart for its discussion—The bill for compensating those engaged in the military service, who had lost property during the late war, has been referred to the Military Committee.—The National Intelligencer further states, that the bills sent this body from the other house, to continue the double duties on imports, and the duties on stamps and refined sugars, have finally passed. We have not yet seen a copy of these bills; but presume from what we collect from other parts of the same paper, that the double duties are only to be continued until the 30th of June next, and until a new tariff of duties is established.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Memorials from various parts of the union, particularly the Eastern states, praying that Domestic Manufactures may be protected by permanent duties on imports, are daily presented to this body; but it appears to be doubtful whether a policy so salutary and wise, will be adopted.

Many of the members seem still to have a hankering after the flesh-pots of old England—and notwithstanding the experience of the late war, do not appear to understand the connection which exists between the prosperity of our own manufacturers, and the prosperity, real independence and liberties of this country. It will therefore probably remain, for the people, to give them some insight into those truths.—The Memorial of the Kentucky Legislature, requesting a prompt and liberal provision for the widows and orphans of the militia and volunteers killed in battle, or who died in the service of the United States, was presented by Mr. McLean, and referred.—A bill has passed to repeal the duties on Domestic Manufactures, after the 18th of April next.—A proposal to repeal the Direct Taxes in toto, has been rejected, which are, however, expected to be reduced one-half.—In noticing some recent debates, the National Intelligencer of the 3d instant says, "we cannot avoid remarking, that Mr. CLAY on Monday, and Mr. CALHOUN, yesterday, delivered speeches, on which alone, they might be satisfied to rest their fame as patriots, statesmen and orators." The subjects discussed, it is added, "were connected with the most important interests of the nation."

## THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Mr. Bibb of Georgia, in a letter to the Editor of the Intelligencer, says, that he is authorised to state that Mr. CRAWFORD "did not consider himself among the number of those from whom the selection (of) resident ought to be made, and that he was unwilling to be held up as a competitor for the office." The New-York Columbian is engaged in setting forth the pretensions of DeWitt Clinton, the Albany Argus, those of Gov. Tompkins, and many other papers, those of Col. Monroe.

The week, the pious, and the legitimate Louis XVIII seems determined to pursue the work of proscription and blood. Not content with the murder of Labadoyere and Ney, for acts in which the whole people of France participated, he still continues the same career. Late papers state, that Gen. Daccaen, and Marshal Massena have been arrested; that Gen. Deheille and M. Lavalette will probably be executed, and that Soult, Carnot, Deneb, Real, Arnault, St. Vincent, Maret, Bertrand, (now with Napoleon) Count Regnault, St. Jean D'Angely and Gen. Clause (the two latter now in the United States) are with numerous other distinguished men, excepted out of a late act of amnesty. Marshal De Grouchy, also proscribed, has arrived at Washington City.

The London papers contain a treaty recently concluded between Russia and England, by which Corfu, Cephelonia, Zante, Maura, Ithaca, Cevigo and Paxo are erected into independent states, under the protection (dominion) of Great Britain: Lord Wellington, the negotiator, whose titles in the treaty occupy 23 close lines.

A letter from Liverpool states, that American Merino wool is considered as equal to the Spanish, and that it brings in that market, from 7 to 9 shillings sterling per pound.

**BETTER and BETTER.**—NO MAIL from the Northward of Georgetown, S. C.—Our citizens now exclaim, *Return J. Meigs, to the walks of private life!*—Charleston Times

## TOASTS.

Brank at the Dinner given to General Harrison, by the Citizens of this place, on Wednesday the 31st ult.

**1. The Heroes of the Revolution.**—The spark which lighted their path to liberty, animated the bosoms of those who were with us in our second struggle.

**2. The late War.**—Its honorable and successful termination, has reared for America a pyramid of fame, "beneath whose shade, kings will moulder—and around whose summit, eternity will play."

**3. Our Army and our Navy.**—One common cause—emulors of one common fame—rivals only in deeds of valor.

**4. Flourish, forever, the laurels which gratitude has entwined for the brows of those who were first to avenge our country's wrongs.**

**5. Our Brethren of the East.**—They must now know and appreciate the hardy sons of the west, as they were the first in one struggle, we will bury the recollection of their absence in the second.

**6. The Patriots of the South.**—Who would not joy in their success?—who should not hail it as affording another asylum for persecuted humanity.

**7. Domestic Manufactures.**—Abandoned by the people's representatives, are to look for support from the people themselves.

**8. Decatur's Treaty.**—An ample demonstration that arms are the most efficient auxiliaries of eloquence in all negotiations with Tyrants.

**9. The Dashed Officers and Soldiers of the late War.**—Their valor and patriotism, entitle them to the confidence and gratitude of their country.

**10. Perry & McDonough.**—Their fame will endure as long as the lakes on which their victories were won.

**11. Our President, James Madison.**—May the evening of his life be as tranquil and happy as its morn and meridian have been splendid and useful.

**12. Our Shelby—our Cincinnati.**—In war he girdles on his armour—in peace returns to the plough.

**13. Our Representative, Henry Clay.**—He is adding new lustre to the west—the human family may hail him as their friend.

**14. The Memory of our Friend and Hero—General Charles Scott.**

**15. General Jackson, and the Eighth of January.**—The perfect work, shows the hand of the architect.

**16. Tippecanoe.**—The first sample of that skill and valor, which afterwards so successfully triumphed on the Niagara and at N. Orleans.

**17. Major General Harrison.**—He established a system where he found chas— and by his skill and valor retrieved what folly and cowardice had lost. Should his country again call, the sons of the west will again flock to his standard.

When this toast was given, General Harrison rose and observed—“The embarrassment he should naturally feel in attempting to offer his thanks to the company for the honor they had done him by the sentiment contained in that toast—was heightened by the recollection of an incident which within a short time had occurred in that very room, and perhaps in the presence of the same company he then had the honor to address.

One of the most distinguished statesmen and orators of our country, upon receiving on a similar occasion, the tribute justly due to his eminent public services, accustomed as he had been to display his unrivalled eloquence at the bar—in the legislatures of his country, and in the presence of select diplomatic corps of European governments, was unable to find words to express the feelings which oppressed him.

When Clay failed, could it be expected that he should succeed, whose early youth—(the period in which education receives its polish) was spent among unenlightened soldiers in the swamps and deserts of our North Western Frontier.

He would not attempt it—Their generosity would give credit to the feelings which he would have described. And coming from a soldier, they would not believe them to be less sincere because they were not distinctly expressed.

**18. Though last, the first in love—our Father Washington.**—He is sanctified in Heaven.

General Harrison being asked for a toast, rose and said—anticipating the call which was made on him—he had hesitated upon the choice of a subject appropriate to the occasion. Two had occurred to him; both dear to his feelings and approved by his judgment.

The choice he had made was occasioned rather by the conviction it would be most acceptable to the company. He would have given—

**“The town of Lexington—The seat of science, of elegance, and correct taste; and what is more important—of correct republican principles.”**

Other towns indeed had just claims to this distinction; but, where shall we find one whose patriotism had produced fruit so abundant and so useful to the nation.

Party feeling seems to have been silenced by the desire of all to render service to the country. It was this sentiment, although enlisted under different political banners, which caused the blood of Daviess and of Hart to flow under the tomahawk of the savage, and employed the useful swords of Trotter, and of Bodley, Hawkins, Lowry, Todd & Megowan.

For the reason he had given, he had however determined to offer them the name of the venerable chief magistrate of Kentucky. It was true he had already been mentioned and in terms peculiarly appropriate to his character—but in whatever light that extraordinary man was viewed, it would afford a subject for distinct eulogium—equally instructive to the politician and soldier. He would give—

**“Patriotism personified in the character of Governor Shelby—a statesman without ambition—the second in a military command, without jealousy of his general.”**

**VOLUNTEER:**

By Joseph H. Hawkins; James Monroe—Faithful, virtuous and able—every where tried, and no where found wanting. Such a man can be trusted again.

**Three Cheers.**

By Joseph I. Lemon: The memories of Gen. George Trotter and Col. John Campbell—They silent in their graves—may they never be forgotten.

**BY DANIEL M. PAYNE:** Domestic manufactures—May they receive the fostering hand of government.

**By Major Beard:** The Lexington Light Infantry Volunteers, and their lamented commander, Hart—properly called by Gen. Harrison, “The Lexington Invincibles.”

**By General Wm. Russell:** The memory of Gen. B. Howard—The honest man—enlightened politician, and intrepid soldier.

**By Major I. L. Baker:** The memory of Capt. Captain Hart—He led our choicest sons to battle, and testified his zeal with his blood.

**By Capt. A. Garrett:** The memory of Capt. James Meade, who fell at Raisin.

**By one of the guests.** Mr. J. M. Whittemore, of Boston: Our Independence—Purchased by our revolutionary blood—with our lives we will bury the recollection of their absence in the second.

**6. The Patriots of the South.**—Who would not joy in their success?—who should not hail it as affording another asylum for persecuted humanity.

**7. Domestic Manufactures.**—Abandoned by the people's representatives, are to look for support from the people themselves.

**8. Decatur's Treaty.**—An ample demonstration that arms are the most efficient auxiliaries of eloquence in all negotiations with Tyrants.

**9. The Dashed Officers and Soldiers of the late War.**—Their valor and patriotism, entitle them to the confidence and gratitude of their country.

**By W. W. Worsley:** The Patriot, Sage and Statesman—Thomas Jefferson.

**By Col. Thomas Fletcher, of Bath:**—When the impartial historian relates the preservation of Fort Meigs, there will be recorded for remote time, the military talents of its commanding general, William Henry Harrison.

**Three Cheers.**

When General Harrison observed—Any general could have defended Fort Meigs, guarded as it was by the troops of Kentucky in front and rear, and those of Ohio on the flanks.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.**

**RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.**

The President of the United States, yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives three documents, comprising the information called for, on motion of Mr. Robertson, respecting the recent demands by Spain. They consist of two letters from the Spanish minister to the Secretary, the last of which is dated the 4th instant, and a reply to these letters by the Secretary of State, dated the 19th instant.

**Three Cheers.**

**16. Tippecanoe.**—The first sample of that skill and valor, which afterwards so successfully triumphed on the Niagara and at N. Orleans.

**17. Major General Harrison.**—He established a system where he found chas— and by his skill and valor retrieved what folly and cowardice had lost. Should his country again call, the sons of the west will again flock to his standard.

**Three Cheers.**

**18. Though last, the first in love—our Father Washington.**—He is sanctified in Heaven.

General Harrison being asked for a toast, rose and said—anticipating the call which was made on him—he had hesitated upon the choice of a subject appropriate to the occasion. Two had occurred to him; both dear to his feelings and approved by his judgment.

The Minister states that for seven years a gang of adventurers have assail Spain from the bosom of the Republic. In his second note he intimates that Toledo suspends his traitorous expedition until the expected arrival of a large number of Kentuckians, and a less number of Pennsylvanians to join him; and adds that if this gang of desperadoes are permitted to go on, the adored King his master, will have reason to suspect that the government at least connives at, if it does not sanction such enterprises.

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3. That orders be given to collectors not to admit vessels under the Revolutionary flags of South America either to land or sell the shameful proceeds of their piracy as it is termed, much less to equip and arm.

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27. That orders be



### YANKEE TARS.

Tune, "Mrs. Casey."

Whene'er the tyrants of the main,  
Assault Columbian Seamen,  
They'll find them ready to maintain  
The noble name of *Freemen*.

Chorus. Then toast the brave, for they will save  
Columbus's fame from sinking;

The honor'd scars of *Yankee Tars*

Are glorious themes for drinking.

Too long our Tars have borne, in peace,  
With British domineering;  
But now they've sworn the trade shall cease  
For vengeance they are steering.

Then toast, &c.

First gallant *HULL*, he was the lad,  
Who sailed a tyrant hunting;  
And swagg'ring *Davies* soon was glad  
To strike to "striped Hunting."

Then toast, &c.

Intrepid *JONES* next boldly sought  
The dems of oppression;  
With a superior force he fought,  
And gave the knaves a thrashing.

Then toast, &c.

Then quickly met our nation's eyes  
The noblest sight in nature—

A first rate Frigate, as a prize,  
Brought in by brave *DECATUR*.

Then toast, &c.

The veteran *BAINBRIDGE* next prepar'd  
To wield his country's thunder;

In quest of foes he boldly steerd,  
And drove the *Java* under.

Then toast, &c.

And daring *LAWRENCE* next parades,  
From zone to zone he sought 'em;  
One boasting Briton he blockades,  
And sends one to the bottom;

Then toast, &c.

Next see our gallant *Enterprise*,  
How nobly ocean rocks her!

There *BURROWS* for his country dies—  
But first subdues the *Borer*.

Then toast, &c.

With loud applauses next we greet  
The glorious news from *Erie*—  
Behold! a powerful British fleet  
Submits to gallant *PERRY*.

Then toast, &c.

Then *WARRINGTON* his country's pride,  
Sails boldly forth to serve her;  
And quickly humbled by his side,  
We see the fierce *Eperon*!

Then toast, &c.

From noble *BLAKELY*'s dauntless force,  
His vanquish'd foes in vain steer;

For he could stop the *Avon's* course  
And overhaul the *Reindeer*!

Then toast, &c.

*M'DONOUGH*! hero of *Champlain*,  
Next proved that British seamens,  
With *Yankee Tars* contend in vain—  
Because those tars are *Freemen*.

Then toast, &c.

With "Iron-sides" brave *STEWART* slips  
To sea, on her third cruise, sir,  
And tired of flogging *sing'le ships*,  
She drubs them now by two's, sir!

Then toast, &c.

The *Penguin* next, with her vain crew,  
Thought she to strike, would scorn it;  
She sought a *Wasp*—but found in lieu,  
Our *Biddle* with his *Hornet*!

Then toast, &c.

Our *Yankee Tars*, to Afric's shore;  
Our heroes lastly lead 'em—  
And Fushish banners baw before  
The stately flag of Freed'm.

Then toast, &c.

Come push the flowing bowl around,  
And in Columbia's story,  
Long may such gallant names abound,  
To vindicate her glory!

Then toast, for they will save  
Columbus's fame from sinking;

The honor'd scars of *Yankee Tars*

Are glorious themes for drinking.

*The Irish and English Roads.*

An Englishman asked an Irishman, if  
the roads in Ireland were good. "Yes,"  
said the Irishman, "so excellent, that I  
wonder you do not import some of them  
to England. We have the road to love  
strewed with roses; the road of matrimony  
through nettles; the road of honor  
through a duel; the road to the undertaker's  
through the Apothecary's shop." Have  
you any road to preferment?" "No," said the Irishman, "not now—  
that road, since the union, is removed to  
England: you pass through it to the  
king's palace, and I am told it is the  
dirtiest road in Great Britain."

**FOR SALE,**

**THE PLANTATION**

Whereon the subscriber now resides,  
CONTAINING

**Two hundred & twenty Acres.**

STITUATE on the Henry's Mill road, six miles  
and a half from Lexington, a part of Maj. Mer-  
edith's military survey. The land is not to be equal-  
led in Fayette in point of soil, situation, water and  
timber. There is a superb young orchard of 200  
bearing apple trees, of various kind of fruit, calcu-  
lated for keeping and making cider. About eighty  
acres of land for cultivation, ten acres of meadow,  
and fifty acres of sod for pastures, with the prim-  
timber standing. The water is conveniently situ-  
ated in the roads, and is equal in quantity to any in Ken-  
tucky—the fencing is a great part set on locust logs  
and will last off. The Henry's Mill road runs  
nearly through the centre of the tract, which di-  
vides timber, water, &c. There is also a well plan-  
ned Distillery on the tract, with sufficient water to  
work until July; also a blacksmith's shop on the  
road. The buildings are only tolerable, though a  
handsome situation is prepared for building. For  
terms apply to Daniel Bradford, Lexington, or  
to the subscriber.

THOMAS PEEBLES.

Nov. 8 45-44

**WANTED TO HIRE,**

**A Female Servant,**

WHO is well acquainted with washing and iron-  
ing and milking. For such a one a liberal price will  
be given. Enquire of **THE PRINTER**,  
January 7, 1816. 44-45

### Just Received

AND READY TO BE DISPOSED OF BY

**Wholesale,**

By the subscribers, at their Store Room in Lex-  
ington, opposite Mr. John Hesterhwait's Tavern,

**AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF**

**Elegant Fancy Goods,**

Selected from the latest importations in Philadel-  
phia, and which will sell upon very favourable  
terms for Cash, or approved endorsed Notes.

LANE & TAYLOR.

Lexington, 9th January, 1816. 3-1f

N. B. Wm. N. Lane presents his thanks to his  
former friends and customers, and hopes they will  
give him a call.

**Commission Business,**

IN LEXINGTON, KEN.

**Cornelius Coyle & Wm. Robinson,**

HAVING ESTABLISHED A

**COMMISSION HOUSE**

IN THIS TOWN,

Respectfully solicit the patronage of such com-  
mercial gentlemen and others, whose business may  
require agency in this section of the country. They  
are determined not to concern any business of their  
own with the establishment. It will be a comission  
house exclusively, and being such, there cannot  
be at any time collision between their own con-  
cerns and those of others. They will purchase car-  
goes for exportation, of the production of this country,  
viz. Tobacco, Flour, Whisky, Ginseng, White  
and Red Lead, Salt-Petre, Gun-Powder, Hemp,  
Cordage, Yarns, Cotton Bagging, &c.—and every  
attention paid to consignments and to the collection  
of debts. The business to be conducted under the

name of **Wm. ROBINSON & Co.**

Next door to John D. Clifford's Store.

REFERENCES.

William Leavy,  
George Trotter,  
Alexander Parker,  
W. Easey & Son,  
Tandy & Allen,  
E. Finley & Son,  
Noah Ridgely,  
Thomas Scott,  
Robert Miller,  
Eastburn, Kirk, & Co.,  
Isaac Riley,  
George Poyzer,

Merchants, Lex.

Merchants, Balti-  
more

Merchants, Philadel-  
phia

Bookellers, New-  
York

Com. Mer. Nashville.

December 15th, 1815. 51

**Nails and Brads.**

The subscribers inform the public they have just  
received a fresh supply of Cut and Wrought Nails  
and Brads, of all sizes, which may be had by the  
cask at their store, or by retail of Messrs. Farmer  
Dewes & Co., who will hereafter be constantly  
supplied with a general assortment for retailing, at  
their usual prices—where also may be had warran-  
ted Axes, of a superior quality.

The subscribers will also receive orders for any  
kind of nails, which they will import and sell at the  
factory prices, at Pittsburgh, with addition of a  
commission of 2 1/2 per cent. on 3 months credit  
and without any commission, when money is paid on  
delivery of the nails here.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS. 1-1f

**A LIST OF LETTERS**

REMAINING in the Post Office at Versailles, on  
the first day of January, 1816, which if not tak-  
en out within the three months, will be sent to  
the General Post Office as dead Letters:

Alexander Robert Ayres Walter

Brown Samuel 3

Brown Preston 2

Bell Thompson

Brown John

Calimes Marcus 2

Clerk of Woodford

Court 3

Cave Richard

Davidson Joseph

Dawson Costello H.

Davis Thomas

Elliott James

Finnan Wm. D.

Ford Benjamin

George Jesse

Grills John

Hancock James

Hoard John

Hall Michael

Jones Wm. M.

Kerley Lucinda

Kelsoe William

Lacy Sleper

Litefoot Carter

Lucket & Carlile

Murphy George

McGehee Carter T.

Mims Jane

Mayo, Wm.

Knight Virgil

Nicholas Thomas

Patterson Francis

Philips James

Pearson Allen

Richardson James

Rogers Elijah

Richardson Math. 2

Richardson John C. 2

Sandford James

Sullivan Lewis

Shelton Robert 2

Thompson Betsy

Upshaw Ewin

Vance Benjamin

Wawter Edward F.

Wallace Henry P.

Watkins Henry 2

Williams Isaac

Walker William

Whitfoot Hiram 2

Woodson Thomas J. 2

Wrightaker Wm.

Woodford Daniel

Woolridge Green

Woods Harvie

Y

Young Douglass 4-

PETER C. BUCK, P. M.

WAGONS.

A few WAGONS wanted immediately to go

to the South, apply to

J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.

Sept. 8th, 1815. 47-48

TIFFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.

June 12th 24

Wool Carding.